

UNION GROVE MILL LAID LOW BY FIRE

TOWN'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY BURNS.

Loss Is Seven Thousand Dollars, and There Is No Insurance—Will Be Rebuilt at Once—Incendiary Was Responsible—Other News of the Badger State.

Union Grove, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special] The large flax and feed mill, operated by John S. Blakely, was burned early this morning. Prompt work of the fireman saved the adjoining buildings. The loss is \$7,000, and no insurance. The mill was the principal industry here and will be rebuilt. The fire was of incendiary origin.

BELOIT MEN AND GAME LAWS.

Line City Sportsmen Favor the Spring Shooting Clause.

Beloit, Wis., Feb. 17.—Local sportsmen are opposing the bill introduced by Senator Green of Milwaukee, which provides for the prohibition of spring shooting of aquatic birds. The main ground for opposition lies in the lack of uniformity of the laws of different states, and the birds would be killed elsewhere if not in Wisconsin.

ONE OF THE MONITOR'S CREW.

Sturgeon Bay Character Dies in the Four House.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Feb. 17.—Perry Smith died at the city poor house Sunday at the age of about 60. He claimed to have been a member of the crew of the Monitor when she had her memorable fight in Hampton roads. He was almost totally deaf and has been one of the city's characters for years.

ADJUDGED TO BE INSANE.

Mrs. Brightman, a Literary Woman Is Committed.

Milton, Wis.—Mrs. N. A. C. Brightman, of Milton Junction was adjudged insane and committed to the asylum. She was a woman of considerable ability and has delivered public addresses in Chicago and other Western cities.

Crippled In The Woods.

Chippewa, Fall, Wis., Feb. 17.—Notwithstanding the small amount of business being done in the Northern pines this year the list of accidents is as large as it has been in any previous season. There are ten broken legs, two broken backs, and a number of minor injuries in St. Joseph's hospital in this city and there are almost daily arrivals of men crippled while pursuing their work in the woods. They come from every portion of Northern Wisconsin.

The Jury Disagreed.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 17.—Charles Fleischmann, Henry Kuester, Louis Noll, Leander Marble, Nels Nelson and Richard Wachsmuth, defendants in the Howell avenue shooting case, who have been tried in the Municipal court on the charge of assault with intent to murder J. E. Breen, a motor-man, during the street car strike last June, will be tried again. The jury being out sixty-five hours failed to agree.

Factories Resume Work.

Green Bay, Wis., Feb. 17.—Work has been resumed in the plant of the Theodore Kemnitz Furniture company. Seventy-five men will be employed in the plant, working full time and at wages that have not been cut since the panic. Today the factory of the John Hoberg company started, giving employment to thirty men.

Annual Skat Tourney.

Appleton, Wis., Feb. 17.—A. L. Smith gave his annual skat tourney. G. T. Moeske of Appleton won first prize with 1,487; E. Koss, Appleton, second, 1,416; O. Pavia, L. M. Mason, Oshkosh, third, 1,197; G. Strech, Oshkosh, fourth, 1,130; F. A. Bauman, Oshkosh fifth, 1,007; Joseph Steir Appleton, sixth, 923.

Heavy Drifts in Pineries.

Grantburg, Wis., Feb. 17.—Snow and heavy winds have drifted the country roads in this vicinity in almost an impassable condition. Not in twelve years has such an amount of snow remained on the ground as at present. It has practically suspended logging activity on the St. Croix waters.

Strike At Chippewa Falls.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Feb. 17.—There is another strike on at the Feeble Minded home in this city. This time it is the plumbers and steam fitters. They refuse to work longer until they are given their wages. This is the third strike since the erection of the building began.

Negotiations in Progress.

Green Bay, Wis., Feb. 17.—Local business men who are at work with the Diamond Match company say there is absolutely no foundation for the re-

port sent out from Marinette that the company had decided to locate in Green Bay. Negotiations are still in progress.

Names Mylree's Assistants.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special]—Governor Scofield has appointed ex-Assemblyman P. H. Bardock of Oshkosh Mills, and Henry W. Brown of Lancaster, to assist Attorney General Mylree, in the revision of the town and village laws.

Absorbed By Another Church.

Dodgeville, Wis., Feb. 17.—The Primitive Methodist church, which has one of the largest congregations in the city, was yesterday afternoon united with the Congregationalists.

High School Dedication.

Burlington, Wis., Feb. 17.—The new high school building of Burlington, will be dedicated on Friday morning, February 19.

DUESTROW MADE A CONFESSION

The Millionaire Murderer Admits His Crime Before He Dies.

Union, Mo., Feb. 17.—Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the young millionaire, who shot to death his pretty wife and infant son in St. Louis, Feb. 13, 1894, was hanged in this city Tuesday, precisely at 1 o'clock p. m. But he did not die as Duestrow. He died as "Count von Brandenburg," commanding-general of the United States army, which name he insisted on being called to the last. He walked to the gallows without a tremor. He mounted the steps to his doom as though he was going to his bed at night. There was no cringing in the voice in which he said farewell, the voice in which he told of how he was dying for another man had all the gentleness of a woman's, so low and calm it sounded. The prisoner looked like a walking corpse, save for the light in the brilliant dark eyes, that not even the confinement of nearly forty months could dim.

He was clad as he was when he left the St. Louis jail, in a black suit, a turn-down collar and a soft hat. If Duestrow was calm on the scaffold, it was the calmness of resignation, for his conduct since 3 a. m., up to a few minutes before he started for the scaffold, bordered on hysteria. It was the hysteria of rationality, however, for he flung off the long and well-worn insanity mask and bemoaned his fate most bitterly. Between sobs, as he looked out on the gallows from the narrow window of his roomy cell, he exclaimed: "Yes, yes, it is true; I did kill my poor wife and my darling child, but I did not know what I was doing. I was not responsible." As the dawn of the cloudless day broke through his window and he gazed on the scaffold below he pointed down to it and said: "They can't hang me on that. I have a patent on all those devilish things. I am General von Brandenburg."

When Duestrow was led to the scaffold, Sheriff Puchta asked: "Arthur Duestrow, have you anything to say?" "I am not Duestrow," was the quick rejoinder, lowly spoken.

"Have you anything to say?" repeated the sheriff.

"I say that we have war," said the man. "I want to say that I am dying illegally; I am not the man who killed that woman. It is all a mistake. I wish that some of you would give my kind regards to Governor C. P. Johnson. Say good-by also to the Countess von Brandenburg."

"I want to say furthermore, while I cannot comprehend all this, there must be something wrong. It is beyond reason. I have tried to do my duty all my life. I have obeyed orders to the best of my ability and done what seemed to me to be right."

Here he hesitated a moment and the sheriff made a move to put the black cap on his head. He nodded a little impatiently, let the faint trace of a smile flash over his face, and then cried out once more: "Say farewell to Governor Johnson."

The black cap was adjusted. The noose was slipped around his neck by the sheriff. A minute later the trap fell. His neck was not broken, and it took twelve minutes for him to strangle to death.

Maj. McKinley Improving.

Canton, Ohio, Feb. 17.—Dr. Phillips at 9:30 o'clock on Tuesday night said: "Maj. McKinley is doing well. He is getting along very satisfactorily. He has been able to sit up part of the day, and is quite comfortable tonight. He will be able to be about in several days, but will not be able to see callers this week. He may be able to go to Cleveland the latter part of this week if his condition continues favorable."

Bank in Missouri Quits.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 17.—The State National Bank of this city, capitalized at \$500,000, will go into voluntary liquidation, the present officers of the institution remaining in charge to wind up the bank's affairs. A new bank will probably be organized, with a smaller capital stock. The officers claim business has fallen away until it is no longer profitable to continue in business with so large a capital.

Transvaal Demands Indemnity.

London, Feb. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Town says the Transvaal republic has demanded £322,000 indemnity on account of the raid of Dr. Jameson.

HAD A HOT DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY

COMMITTEE CLERKS SAID TO BE DUMMIES.

Mr. Anson Charges That They Do No Work Except To Draw Pay, and Mr. Ray Agrees with Him—Most of Them Are Cut Off—Madison News.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special] The assembly witnessed an exciting scene this morning when Assemblyman Anson made a severe criticism of the bill giving Chief Clerk Nowell the power to appoint all the clerks of the committee. Mr. Anson declared that the bill would give the chief clerk power to use the appointments for his own advantage.

Speaker Buckstaff called Mr. Anson to order and he (Anson) stated that it was to be regretted that "the truth was out of order."

Assemblyman Jones defended Chief Clerk Nowell saying that he had not used patronage for his own advantage.

Assemblyman Ray of La Crosse, showed up what he claimed was the condition of affairs. He said the clerks of the committee had not fifteen minutes of work a day. He would not give fifteen cents a day for the work done in a day by the clerk and attendant of his committee, he declared. The system was robbery of the state.

An amendment to the bill was then adopted wiping out all clerks and attendants except those for by-laws. This will throw a number out of jobs.

The state university matter again came up in the shape of a joint resolution calling on the regents for detailed account of expenditures for athletic purposes.

Protest was also received against the large appropriation for the university.

Assemblyman Barnum introduced a resolution expressing sympathy with the Cuban insurgents.

In the senate a petition was received from the common council of the city of Appleton asking that the law be passed reducing railroad fare to two cents per mile for two thousand miles tickets, all mileage books to be transferable. On motion of Senator Munson, the rules were suspended and his bill permitting the publication of the annual statements of the insurance commission in weekly instead of daily papers, was passed.

Mr. Whitehead's Maiden Speech

In opening his speech in favor of the resolution to establish a board of pardons, which passed yesterday, Senator Whitehead said that the objections made by Senator Austin were the usual ones. He said it was a fact that the New England states from which the country had derived the greater part of its legal inspiration, had come to the conclusion that it was better to have the pardoning power vested in more than one man.

"I think," he said "that circumstances have changed since the adoption of the federal constitution. It is a significant fact that in many of the western states the constitutions provide for pardoning boards. Gov. Scofield is fresh from the people. He brings to his office the feeling which is general among the people. Under our system the governor is called to confront a great array of legal talent in executing the pardon function given to him by the constitution, and a governor may well hesitate in the face of the decisions of courts. But pressure is brought to bear which is well nigh irresistible. It is not wonderful that a governor is moved, when party influences are brought to bear and weeping relatives on bended knee ask for supplication. It seems to me that the resolution is one that commends itself to the people of the state and ought to be adopted."

Oppose the Peace Treaty.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 17.—By a unanimous vote the senate adopted the concurrent resolutions proposed by United States Senator-elect Harris declaring the proposed arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain to be neither necessary nor wise, and inimical to the best interests of this government, and also requesting the Kansas senators in congress to strenuously oppose the measure.

Are Out for Bimetallism.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 17.—In the Wyoming legislature the republicans, by a full party vote, defeated an unqualified freer silver resolution introduced by democrats, and substituted a resolution instructing the Wyoming delegation to congress to vote and work for measures which might secure free coinage of gold and silver by international agreement.

Reception to Miss Addams.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 17.—Miss Jane Addams of Chicago was given a reception this afternoon by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

PLANS ARE MADE FOR BIMETALLISM

SENIOR CHANDLER SPEAKS TO HIS COLLEAGUES.

New Hampshire Statesman Claims an Enormous Shrinkage in Prices Due to Demonetization of Silver—Monetary Convention Talk Resumed—General Capital City News.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Senator Chandler's speech in the senate Tuesday in advocacy of bimetallism was one of the notable efforts of the present session. The early part of the speech was a presentation of the principles of finance, the senator arguing against a single standard of either metal—silver or gold. He traced the gradual demonetization of silver, the closing of our mints against the silver dollar in '73, the efforts to restore silver and the serious blow struck by England against silver in closing the Indian mints. But it remained for Secretary Carlisle, the senator declared, to strike the most fatal blow at silver in issuing his order that the government would redeem its paper obligations in gold only. By that act Secretary Carlisle struck out of use a vast amount of silver and drew on the depleted world's supply of gold and gave the final blow to silver. From the effects of this low depth to which it has been reduced by the demonetization of silver, bimetallism must now begin its toilsome struggle upward.

Mr. Chandler took up the fall of prices—particularly in farm products—resulting from silver demonetization. The senator declared that within the last twenty years there had been a steady fall of prices of all classes of property. His own convictions, that silver demonetization was at the bottom of this downward movement in prices, caused him to seriously doubt whether the era of restored prosperity was near at hand. He was led to the conclusion, he said, that prices had not yet "touched bottom."

This shrinkage in prices had been most serious since 1890. The value of property in the United States was \$65,000,000,000 in 1890, now it was estimated at \$49,000,000,000, a shrinkage of 25 per cent since 1890. Our debts had not shrunk, but remained an inexorable charge. Deducting them, the value of our property was cut down to \$33,000,000,000. Can this proceed, asked the senator, without widespread bankruptcy? He was of the opinion that the gradual tendency was to leave debtors without the power of paying their debts until by a gradual revolution the assets of the debtors were absorbed by creditors.

If it had not been for the fortunate balance of trade in our favor during the last year, he said, there would have been a business cataclysm in this country which would have prostrated all interests and produced infinite misery in our business and domestic affairs. It was because gaunt famine stalked through India that trade was favorable to us, for this horror of the orient had proved a benefit to us.

A sensational episode followed between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Pettigrew. The New Hampshire senator said Mr. Pettigrew had been sent to the St. Louis convention on a pledge that he would support McKinley and "sound money."

And yet within two weeks that senator had repudiated his pledge, and bolted McKinley and a "sound money" platform and soon thereafter had come out as a supporter of Bryan. Mr. Pettigrew, with explosive emphasis, replied: "I brand that statement as wholly and unqualifiedly false in every part. I have made that explicit denial before, and have placed it in the Record, so that the senator (Chandler) should know it is absolutely false."

Mr. Pettigrew declared that he had made his position perfectly clear before the state convention prior to his being chosen as a delegate.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Republican Members Argue Against the International Proposition.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The interest in the senate bill for an international monetary conference deepens as the discussion before the house committee on coinage continues. Representative Fowler (N. J.) of the banking committee continued his speech Tuesday against bimetallism. He said that further agitation of the question of bimetallism would keep capital out of the country. A conference would result only in an exchange of the opinions of individuals. The last campaign had been a clear-cut fight for the gold standard against free silver.

Representative McKee (Ark.), speaking for the Democratic members of the committee, said that if the policy advocated by the Republicans was pursued the Democrats would be entirely content. They had no desire to hamper the majority in any attempt to carry out its principles.

Mr. Quigg and Mr. Brewster (N. Y.) urged that action be postponed until President McKinley could indicate the definite policy which he undoubtedly had under consideration.

Mr. Quigg and Mr. Brewster (N. Y.) announced that some of the largest money-lenders in the country desired to express against the bill.

Mr. Towne said it might as well be put in the minutes that every large money-lender in the United States was opposed to a conference, and that the agitation would never cease until the question was finally settled; so that the sooner it was settled the better.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Annual Meeting of the Supreme Body Begins at Washington.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The annual meeting of the supreme council of the National Farmers' Alliance opened here Tuesday. The report of President Page of Virginia recited that during the last year, owing to the intense political excitement throughout the country, very little consideration had been given to the upbuilding of the alliance. He said the government's first duty should be the protection of the citizen against the oppression of corporations. He strongly indorsed the scheme of establishing co-operative unions in various states to assist the wealth producers in disposing of their products and to overcome "the stagnation in business caused by the present system of a contracted currency," and urged that the council further and promote these enterprises. He opposed the idea of dropping the word "alliance."

The report of the secretary-treasurer, R. A. Southworth of Colorado, recommended that a mortgage-paying feature be started during this year, to redeem every home in the membership in twenty years, by simply paying 8 per cent interest for about sixteen years. This, it is stated, will reimburse all expense and leave 25 per cent more in the treasury than has been drawn out.

The Kentucky Senatorial Fight.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 17.—The four new Republican state senators have been sworn in by magistrates, for fear that the Democratic majority in the senate would not permit them to file their credentials, take the oath of office or be allowed to vote until the other thirty-four senators shall have passed upon their qualifications. The Democrats have a majority in the senate, and, if possible, the Blackburn men will prevent the election of a United States senator at the coming special session. The majority is obtained, however, by counting five gold Democrats who opposed Blackburn before and who are not likely to vote in his interest now. If these five refuse to vote or vote with the Republicans, Blackburn's last hope is gone.

Hit the Railroads Hard.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 17.—The house of representatives considered in committee of the whole the railroad bill introduced Saturday by the committee on railroads, and after a two hours' debate the committee recommended that the bill pass, and that report was unanimously adopted, which virtually passes the bill. Both houses passed a concurrent resolution declaring that railroad properties in this state must be assessed at not less than \$5,000 a mile. This resolution passed both houses unanimously, and it is said that the railroad bill will also pass the senate and become a law.

To Annul Gold Contracts.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 17.—Populist members on Tuesday gave notice of bills declaring null and void all contracts calling for the payment of money in gold, and requiring registers of deeds to keep a separate record of all mortgages and discharges of mortgages on farm property. A bill was also introduced which is designed to stop the practice of assessing property far beyond its value so that the amount of money raised by taxation may be increased without increasing the rate. In some cities the bonding limit fixed by statute is exceeded in this manner.

Another Big Trust Formed.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 17.—A trust which will set prices on rattan goods the world over was formed here today. The concern will have a capital stock of \$6,000,000. Negotiations to this end have been in progress for some time, the companies which will consolidate being the Heywood Bros. & Co. and the Wakefield Rattan company. The new concern will be known as the Heywood Bros. & Wakefield company. Of the \$6,000,000 capital \$4,000,000 will be preferred and the remainder common stock.

Florida Bank Goes Up.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 17.—There is considerable excitement here over the closing of the doors of the Merchants' National Bank. J. L. Marvin is president and H. T. Baya cashier.

Woman's Suffrage Is Dead.

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 17.—The woman's suffrage movement is dead in this state. The constitutional convention defeated it by a vote of 17 to 7.

Butter-Makers Meet.

Owatonna, Minn., Feb. 17.—There was a largely increased attendance for the second day of the butter makers' convention. The report of E. Sudendorf, secretary and treasurer, showed a gratifying condition of the association. At the close of the last convention at Cedar Rapids there were 284 members, which increased during last year to 373. The secretary strongly urges the establishment of an employment bureau for butter makers. The treasurer's report shows a balance on hand of \$2,666.67.

GREECE IS WARNED BY OTHER POWERS

MUST WITHDRAW HER TROOPS FROM CRETE.

Collective Note Threatens a Blockade if the Forces Are Not Removed—Plan of Action Has Been Decided Upon—The Points Covered by Agreement.

London, Feb. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna says that it is reported the powers have addressed a collective note to Greece demanding the withdrawal of her naval and military forces from the island of Crete within forty-eight hours; failing in which, the port of Piraeus will be blockaded and general hostilities commenced.

A dispatch to the Times from Cana, dated Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, says the commanders of the foreign squadrons sent a joint note to Ismail Bey, the newly appointed governor of Crete, successor to Prince Georgi Berovitch, resigned, informing him that they had addressed an ultimatum to the commodore of the Greek fleet requiring him to withdraw from Cretan waters. They requested the governor to find a way of notifying the insurgents of this fact, and of summoning them to yield up their arms, also of informing them that the powers had taken measures to prevent Greece from interfering in the affairs of Crete. An Italian gendarmier officer was also dispatched with a flag of truce to the lines of the insurgents of Akrotiri. He delivered the message, but the chief of the insurgents replied that they would maintain their present position and send a definite reply in behalf of the revolutionary assembly Monday. Their action will probably depend upon the course adopted by Col. Vassos, the commander of the Grecian forces on the island of Crete.

The Athens correspondent of the Standard says that the insurgents on the island of Crete are everywhere swearing loyalty to King George of Greece. Five hundred troops started yesterday (Tuesday), and will land on the island of Crete today (Wednesday). Great quantities of stores, provisions, and munitions of war are also being dispatched to Crete. The foreign ministers, the German representatives excepted, have collectively advised the government to recall the fleet and troops, but this is not regarded seriously. An unbroken stream of refugees continues to arrive from Crete.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times thinks that the powers have decided to occupy the Cretan seaports in the northern and western portions of the island, leaving the Greeks to enjoy themselves in the mountainous regions of the interior. He believes that the Turks are sick of Crete and are willing to surrender that unprofitable possession to Greece if Greece will bind herself to assume an attitude of quiescence in Macedonia.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Rome says that it can be positively stated that the powers have agreed upon the three following points:

- First—To maintain the joint occupation of Crete by the five powers under the command of the Italian officers.
- Second—A guarantee of peace while discussing definite arrangement guided by the general interests of Europe.
- Third—Without provoking graver troubles to take into account the legitimate desires of all peoples interested.

Tanners Close Their Doors.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Five hundred tanners and curriers employed by W. N. Eisendrath & Co., at the foot of North Sangamon street, went on strike yesterday morning against a cut from 10 to 20 per cent in wages, and this morning 1,500 more are out of employment because the other leading tanners in the city have closed their doors against their workmen until a settlement is made in the Eisendrath establishment. Before the close of the week it is said that other tanneries may be affected and that 1,000 more men may be added to the list of the idle. The trouble is over an announcement of a cut in wages and a return to the ten-hour work day.

Eckels Speaks in New York.

New York, Feb. 17.—Comptroller Eckels was the chief speaker at the underwriters' dinner in this city last night. He discussed the current questions along well-known lines and was frequently applauded. In passing he advocated the adoption of a system for insuring the poor, as in vogue in Germany and Belgium.

Prison Reform in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 17.—The senate Tuesday passed the bill to convert the state prison south, at Jeffersonville into an indeterminate prison. If the bill passes the house and becomes a law judges of courts throughout the state will be authorized to pass indeterminate sentences on prisoners, and all such prisoners will be sent to this penitentiary.

To Hang the Same Day.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 17.—The governor has fixed Saturday, March 20, for the execution of both Jackson and Walling. An effort was made to have separate days for the execution, Walling to follow Jackson, so the latter could confess if he wanted to save Walling, but the governor declined to out the state to the extra expense.

THE JAMESVILLE GAZETTE

THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER

Entered at the post office at Jamesville, Wis. as second class matter.

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BRIEF HISTORY

- 1564—Michael Angelo Buonarroti, painter, sculptor and architect, died; born 1475.
- 1673—Jean Baptiste Poquelin Moliere, French comic actor and author, died; born 1622.
- 1800—Giovanni Battista Casti, Italian poet, died; born 1721.
- 1880—James Lenox, noted philanthropist, died in New York city; born there 1800.
- 1888—England seized a part of Venezuela containing valuable mines. The United States was promptly appealed to by the Venezuelans not to allow Great Britain to retain Barinas point and the gold mines. The matter was coolly received in the United States, both in and out of congress, owing to a long standing claim against Venezuela for the seizure of vessels owned by United States citizens in 1871, during a revolution. England refused arbitration to the Venezuelans at the time.
- 1890—Rear Admiral Augustus Ludlow Case, U. S. N., died in Washington; born 1813.

THE RAMSAY CASE.

Carlyle Creditors Call for a Legislative Investigation This Session.

Carlyle, Ill., Feb. 17.—After two years of almost incessant fighting through the courts the Ramsay bank failure is as far from a settlement as when the proceedings were first instigated. The creditors have won every legal contest thus far; but as fast as one obstacle is removed more are thrown in the way by the Ramsay attorneys. It is feared that this legal juggling can be prolonged for a lifetime, and in this manner exhaust the resources of creditors.

This is the situation that is forced upon the unfortunate depositors of the defunct Ramsay bank. The savings of widows, orphans, blind and crippled were squandered. A \$20,000 residence was built by funds taken from the bank's deposits. A business block was erected in the same manner. When Ramsay died he was a defaulter to the state treasury of Illinois in the sum of \$478,538.

The citizens of Carlyle and other cities in the state have determined to have these Ramsay loans fully investigated. A resolution will be submitted to the XLth general assembly of Illinois asking that the matter be pushed.

BRYAN WINS HIS CASE.

City of Lincoln's Issue of Gold Bonds Invalidated by the Supreme Court.

Lincoln, Neb. Feb. 17.—The supreme court Tuesday rendered an opinion in the case of W. J. Bryan and others against Elmer B. Stephenson, in which the judgment of the lower court is affirmed. This is the case where the proposition to issue gold bonds by the city council when the proposition submitted to the voters did not contain the gold clause was objected to. W. J. Bryan and other citizens made a test case of it and enjoined the issue of the bonds with the "payable in gold" clause. The order was granted in the district court, and Stephenson, who is the broker negotiating the sale of the bonds, brought the case to the supreme court. The highest court has now reaffirmed the decision of the lower court. The court did not pass directly on the validity of the gold bonds, but merely on the technical features of the election at which the refunding bonds were voted.

Educators Meet at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 17.—More than 500 men and women, most of them widely known in educational work, are here attending the meeting of the department of superintendents of the national association of education. The report of the committee appointed at the Jacksonville meeting one year ago to investigate and report concerning methods and course of work in primary schools was submitted by W. H. Hailman, superintendent of Indian schools, for the government. The recommendation of the committee was: "That a special committee of five be appointed to be known as the committee on the vital connection of school studies and educational development in elementary schools, whose duty it shall be to collect and collate data on this subject in accordance with the suggestions of the above report, and to report the results of their labors to the department of superintendents in the year 1899."

Women Flock to the Capital.

Washington, Feb. 17.—This is woman's week in Washington. The General Federation of Women's Clubs is now in session, presided over by Mrs. Ellen M. Henriot of Chicago. The sessions are executive and are devoted to a discussion of the business methods of the general federation and of the federations and clubs which are its component parts. Miss Frances E. Willard has written that she will be unable to come, but the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be represented by Dr. Mary Wood Allen of Ann Arbor, Mich., superintendent of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union department of work for the promotion of purity, and Mrs. Jessie Brown Hilton of Evanston, Ill., secretary of the mothers' meetings, who will represent Miss Willard also.

TRACKING THE TORNADOES.

The Working of the United States Weather Bureau Explained.

There are 154 stations in the United States, advantageously situated, each in charge of a trained observer, says the Home Magazine. At these stations observations are made twice daily and telegraphed to the central office in Washington. At 8 o'clock a. m. and p. m., eastern time, which corresponds to 7 o'clock in Chicago, 6 o'clock in Denver and 5 o'clock in San Francisco, each day in the year this army of trained officials, scattered throughout the country from Maine to California, is engaged in reading the different instruments with which the offices are equipped. The station officials must be experts in this line of work, for within fifteen or twenty minutes from the time that the observations are begun the instruments must be read, the necessary mathematical deductions made and the results enciphered on blanks and filed in the local telegraph offices. Then, with the right of way, these messages are flashed over the wires to their destinations, each station contributing its own report and receiving in return reports from such other station as it may need. To large centers like Washington, Chicago, New York and other places, all, or nearly all, of the reports are sent. As fast as the observations are received at the various stations using them they are translated and entered on charts. Isobaric lines (lines of equal pressure) are then drawn to locate the areas of "high" and "low"—the simple terms used to indicate the anti-storm and storm centers respectively—and isothermal lines are traced through places having the same temperature. The isobars are drawn for each tenth of an inch in pressure and the isotherms of each ten degrees of temperature. Several charts, representing other meteorological conditions, are also prepared. When this work is completed the forecaster has before him a synoptic chart representing the weather conditions that prevailed only one hour before all over the United States and parts of Canada, for the latter government maintains about twenty-five observation stations and exchanges reports with the United States. By long experience and empiric skill the forecaster is able to deduce from the charts forecasts and warnings that, on an average, will be verified eight times out of ten.

A Boy Who Worked Up.

One day many years ago a bright boy found employment in a photograph gallery in Nashville, Tenn. His wages were small, but he took good care of them, and in course of time he had saved up a snug little sum of money. One day a friend, less thrifty than he, came to him with a long face and asked for a loan of money, offering a book as security. Although the other knew there was little probability of his ever being repaid, he could not refuse the request. "Here is the money; keep your book, and repay me when you can." The grateful lad went away in such haste that he left the book behind. The kind youth with curiosity examined the volume. It was a work of astronomy, by Dick, and it so fascinated him that he sat up all night studying it. He had never seen anything which so filled him with delight. He determined to learn all that he could about the wonders of the heavens. He began thenceforth to read everything he could obtain relating to astronomy. The next step was to buy a small spy-glass, and night after night he spent most of the hours on the roof of his house, studying the stars. He secured, second-hand, the tube of a larger spy-glass, into which he fitted an eyepiece, and sent to Philadelphia for an object glass. By and by he obtained a five-inch glass, which, as you know, is an instrument of considerable size. Meanwhile he worked faithfully in the shop of the photographer, but his nights brought him rare delight; for he never wearied of tracing out the wonders and marvels of the worlds around us. With the aid of his large spy-glass he discovered two comets before they were seen by any of the professional astronomers, whose superior instruments were continually roaming the heavens in search of the celestial wanderers. This exploit, you may well suppose, made the boy famous. He was invited by the professors in the Vanderbilt university to go thither and see what he could do with their six-inch telescope. In the course of the following four years he discovered six comets. He was next engaged by the Lick observatory in California. With the aid of that magnificent thirty-six-inch refracting telescope, the largest ever made, he discovered eight comets, and last summer astonished the world by discovering the fifth satellite of Jupiter. He invented a new method of photographing the nebulae in the milky way, and has shown an originality approaching genius in his work in star photography. Perhaps you have already guessed the name of this famous astronomer, which is Prof. E. E. Barnard, of the Lick observatory, and this is the story of how he worked up.

The Egyptian Labyrinth.

The most ancient labyrinth, according to Pliny, was that called the "labyrinth of Egypt." It was existing in his time, after having stood for 3,000 years. He tells us that it was formed by Petesous or Tithoes. Herodotus, however, ascribes it to several kings; it stood on the banks of the Lake Mareotis, and consisted of twelve large contiguous palaces containing 3,000 chambers, 1,500 of which were underground.

Armies of the World.

At the first of the year the armies of the world numbered 4,500,000 men.

A Cemetery for Horses.

Mr. Benjamin F. Poole of Rockford, Mass., treats his horses with the same consideration they would receive if they were human beings. In life they receive the best of care, and in death they are buried in a private cemetery, perhaps the only one of its kind in the world. Five of the horses which have been laid to rest in this oddest of cemeteries are, Mr. Poole believes, worthy of special commendation. The first of these was a Morgan thoroughbred named Dick. In life he weighed 925 pounds, and could trot in 2:40. Major, the second, was to the horse world what an honest man is said to be to the human sphere. Mr. Poole says of him: "He was one of the most honest horses ever owned by any one. Very few persons ever passed me on the road when I was driving him. He could trot in any harness a quarter of a mile at a 2:50 gait, although he weighed 1,075 pounds." Kitten, a chestnut mare, ranks No. 3 in the list. She, her owner says, was a horse of whom the ladies were fond. The fourth and fifth of the horses Mr. Poole so greatly admired were Fannie and Nellie, a pair of matched driving horses. Each weighed 975 pounds. Fannie died in 1896. Every horse that Mr. Poole has buried in his cemetery represents a net loss to him of \$25 to \$100. Regardless of this fact, Mr. Poole hopes before many months to be able to mark the resting place of each animal in an appropriate and artistic manner. The designs for the horse monuments are shown in the accompanying illustration.

What the Label Signifies
All custom made garments made by first class union labor will have a label attached like this



If the label is not to be found the garment has been finished by cheap sweat shop help and is therefore inferior in every way. See that the label is put on your clothing.

Thumb Test of Insanity.
Dr. Burton Ward, according to the Medical Age, declares that there "is one infallible symptom indicating whether one is sane or not. Let a person speak ever so rationally and act ever so sedately, if his or her thumbs remain inactive there is no doubt of insanity. Lunatics seldom make use of their thumbs in writing, drawing, or saluting."

Appointments by Gov. Tanner.
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 17.—Gov. Tanner has made the following appointments of trustees for the hospital for the insane at Anna: James Mitchell, of Marion, to succeed John Spire; Samuel Hastings, of Cairo, to succeed Thomas W. Gannon; L. Krughoff, of Nashville, to succeed Scott Matthews.

Fail to Convict Strikers.
Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 17.—After being out three days, the jury in the case of the street car strikers charged with shooting Motorman John E. Breen on the evening of June 4, 1896, came into court Tuesday, having been unable to agree.

To Cure Nervous Dyspepsia.

To Gain Flesh, to Sleep Well, to Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean, Make a Test of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Interesting Experience of an Indianapolis Gentleman.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think that their nerves are to blame and are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicine and spring remedies; the real seat of the mischief is lost sight of; the stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspepsia often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every other organ; in some cases the heart palpitates and is irregular; in others the kidneys are affected; in others the bowels are constipated, with headache; still others are troubled with loss of flesh and appetite, with accumulation of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

Mr. A. W. Sharper of No. 61 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind., writes as follows: "A native of pure gratitude prompts me to write these few lines regarding the new and valuable medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I have been a sufferer from nervous dyspepsia for the last four years; have used various patent medicines and other remedies without any favorable result. They sometimes gave temporary relief until the effects of the medicine wore off. I attributed this to my sedentary habits, being a book-keeper with little physical exercise, but I am glad to state that the tablets have overcome all these obstacles, for I have gained in flesh, sleep better, and am better in every way. The above is written not for notoriety, but is based on actual fact."

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headache.
Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.
All druggists sell full sized packages at 50 cents.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. In Probate.
Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the county court to be held in and for said county, at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the third Tuesday, being the 16th day of March, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:
The application of John F. Spoon for the adjustment and allowance of his account as administrator of the estate of Catherine Crouch, deceased, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to such other persons as by law are entitled thereto.
Attest, Feb. 16, 1897.
J. W. BAILEY, County Judge.

A FEW BARGAINS

—IN—

MISFIT GARMENTS

—AT THE—

Kneff & Allen Store.

- One fine blue black Granite Cutaway Coat and vest, size 44, made to order price was \$30; take them now for..... \$18
- One light colored and weight Scotch Sack Suit, size coat and vest 37; pants, 34X33; made to sell for \$29; take them now for..... 17
- One gray pinhead check Worsteds Cutaway Coat and Vest, size 34, made to order price, \$5; take them for..... 15
- One black Cheviot Cutaway Suit, size of coat 35; pants 24X32; made to sell for \$28; take them now for..... 18
- One black Flannel Cutaway Coat and Vest, size 41½; made to order price was \$28; take them now for..... 18
- One Scotch Gray Pants and Vest; size vest, 43; pants, 43X31½; made to order price \$13; take them now for..... 7
- One Gray Striped Cassimere Pant, size waist 34, length 32; made to sell for \$5.50; take them now for..... 3
- One fine light Olive Jersey Overcoat, size 44; made to sell for \$30; take it now for..... 20
- One Gray Striped Worsteds Pant, size waist 35½, length 36½; were made for \$9; take them for..... 5

F. L. CLEMONS, Assignee

Your Steak

At Stake:::

Did you ever deal with a market that always sent the same kind of good steak day after day—a nice piece of juicy porterhouse about seven-eighths of an inch thick—the kind that, when broiled, almost melts in your mouth?

That is what Wm. Kammer does. Meat always the same. It's good too.

Corner Western and Center Ave.
Telephone 219.

Rider's Racket Store.

Everything Good and Cheap

- Ladies' Sewing Tables, three foot measure in the top, 65 cents.
Girls' and Boys' Sleds at Summer Prices.
Good Horse Whip, 10 cents.
Three Sewed House Brooms, 10 and 15 cents.
Nice Hand Lamp, complete, 15 cents.
500-page Pencil Tablet, 5 cents.
200-page, pocket size, Writing Tablet, 5 cents.
Lead Pencils, 4c, 10c and 15c a dozen.
Writing Pens, two for 1 cent.
Five Slate Pencils, 1 cent.
Nice, thick, white Envelopes, two bunches for 5 cents.

RIDER'S, near Grand Hotel
163 W. Milwaukee St.

Talk is Cheap

A whole hour costs you nothing. Come and tell us all about your ailments. We may be able to advise you. There is no reason why you should continue to suffer. It is a duty you owe yourself, your family, your friends and the world in general to be in as good health as possible. Do not drag out a miserable existence and bring sadness upon all around you when, by judicious advice and correct treatment your restoration is assured. No matter what your ailment may be or how many physicians have treated you and failed. Our methods are different from anything you have ever tried and we can show you plainly why our methods are successful and why your disease has not been cured.

M. ALDEN MOREHOUSE,
SPECIALIST.
Murdock Flats, Franklin St., Janesville.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER

\$14 to \$35.
Cleaning and repairing done by
H. ZANDER,
17 S. Main St. With Janesville Clothing Co.

To be in style

Every lady should wear Puffs and Curis, and lots of them.
Switches and Hair Goods of all kinds made to order.

MRS. S. S. S. S.
W. Milwaukee St. O. post office

The desire for low prices is at present universal. Advertising chiefly of special offers is eagerly read. Bargains are the order of the day.

To the Young Face

Pozzoni's COMPLEXION POWDER gives fresher charms; so the old, renewed youth. Try it.

Shoe::: Opportunity Extraordinary.

In order to make room for our large spring stock we will make such low prices as will move them quickly.

Takes our famous ladies' box calf and enamel shoes that have always sold for \$4.00 and \$5.00.

3.50 Buys Gray beautiful ladies' patent tip, Vic and French Kid button and lace which have been selling at \$4.00.

2.00 Buys a Ladies' Dongola button or lace shoe. This shoe will wear wear and is fully warranted.

1.50 to \$2.00 buys a Calf Skin Shoe others would ask you \$2.75 to \$3.00.

Now for the gentlemen. We can knock out all competition; the quality in our shoes is unexcelled.

1.25 to \$1.50 takes an Oil Grain Shoe, lace or congress. \$1 50 buys a good wearing and a dress shoe. \$2 to \$2 50 gives you a fine dress shoe.

We carry a large line of patent leathers and enamel shoes that will pay you to investigate. Our stock of Boys' Misses' and children's shoes go at the same proportionate low prices.

P. S.—Please remember that with every 50c cash purchase you are entitled to a coupon on the bicycle we are to give away March 15th.

Bennett and Cram, ON THE BRIDGE.

A Corset Sale FOR WEDNESDAY.

Satisfactory Corsets such as we handle are good value at regular prices, but at our Wednesday prices they are such splendid bargains that 'tis no wonder our corset sales are the talk of the town. Lines and sizes for this sale will be complete, and our corset customers can rely upon finding just what they may want for the coming season.

79 Cents

The W. D. Corsets in four styles, including the six hook, white, drab and black.

The P. N. Corsets in six styles, including the high bust, also the new brocade satine; colors, white, drab and black.

The P. N. Waist, Chicago, both for ladies and misses; also the P. N. Nursing Corset.

The Brewster Corset, one of our standard lines, which has many friends.

Thompson's Glove Fitting Corset—Possibly no line we handle is better known than Thompson's; we have them in two styles.

The C. B. A. la Sprite is a French corset made of coutil, has a long waist.

The W. C. Corset—not all sizes, but if you find the right size there are a number of the better grades, all at same price.

49 Cents

'The Ansonia' five hook long waist corset, well boned, covered with figured satine; colors, white and drab; sizes 18 to 25; will compare with many stores' dollar corset.

Brewster's Tailor Made—a French boned, satine covered corset—moulded shape, either five or six hook; colors white, drab and ecru; sizes 18 to 30.

ONE DAY—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17th.

ARCHIE REID & CO.

Pozzoni's COMPLEXION POWDER gives fresher charms; so the old, renewed youth. Try it.

PROMOTE THE BILL WHEELER PUT IN

MILWAUKEEANS WANT GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MADE.

Resolutions Passed Endorsing the Measure—Rich, Natural Resources of the State Which Lie Undeveloped Would Then Be Discovered—The Expense Would Be Small.

A meeting was held at the Plankinton House at Milwaukee, for the purpose of promoting a bill introduced by Assemblyman William G. Wheeler of this city, to re-establish the state geological survey. It was decided to use personal influence with the legislators and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The resumption of the geological topographical and natural history survey of the state, suspended in 1897, is necessary to complete the inventory of Wisconsin's industrial resources, and

WHEREAS, It would at small expense yield large practical results, by the investment of capital and the building up of profitable business enterprises; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this meeting favors the passage of the measure entitled, "a bill to develop the natural resources of Wisconsin," and call upon members of the senate and assembly representing Milwaukee in the legislature to vote for the bill.

There is Much to be Explored.

The state geological survey, which was left in 1879 in an uncompleted condition, was explained by Prof. Mitchell, Prof. Schlichter and Prof. Hooper. They said the work had been dropped before the section, which is expected to yield the most practical results, had been touched. The first and second surveys cover only the southern section of the state while the northern part is unexplored. They laid stress upon the practical results which would accrue through making known the exact resources of the commonwealth.

Prof. Schlichter said that that the range of the second glacial epoch covered a great deal of the state and for that reason much of the land was undesirable for agriculture. The glaciers had left large areas of un-drained lands, evidenced by the arid regions and swamps through out the state and they had also left large deposits of clay. In a large measure, the finest clays had been washed away or mixed with gravel. It was reasonable to expect that the survey would disclose large beds of valuable clay. Kaolin existed in Wisconsin and was now utilized to some extent commercially, but a thorough exploration was needed to determine where the most available beds lay. Especially in the newer glacial areas would clay be met found of a quality fit for the finest pottery.

Rich in Building Stone. Wisconsin abounded in building stone but it has not been tested and as a consequence architects and builders imported stone that had a certificate of quality when, perhaps, better stone was to be had within the state. The survey by a few simple tests could determine the value of Wisconsin stone and make it available for building purposes. Of any mineral deposits that might be found, it would be well not to say too much, nor lead people to expect too much.

The need of a topographical survey, he said, lay in the fact that the marsh lands of Wisconsin were coming to be looked upon as some of its most valuable lands. They would have to be drained and an accurate knowledge of topography was necessary to ensure success. In Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois the surveys were being carried out and were proving of great value in developing the resources of the states and in interesting capital. He used a map to show that Wisconsin lay between the great copper and iron belts on the north and the soft coal fields of Illinois and Iowa on the south. He argued that the region over the cheap fuel beds to the south, would become the center of great iron industries rivaling those of Manchester, England, and that Wisconsin's hope for greatness lay in her ability to minister to the needs of those centers. Her future as a dairy state was assured but she must participate in the industrial progress of her sister states.

Kaolin in Ample Quantity.

The other speakers drew attention to the Edgerton ware that is being made from Wisconsin kaolin as an indication of a large industry that could be developed by opening up the beds of the state. The fact that pure ochre is found in the sands of Dunn county was also mentioned.

The meeting agreed to bring to the attention of the legislature the practical results that would follow a systematic investigation of Wisconsin resources. The fact that the United States will bear half the expense of topographic surveys made by states at present will also be urged in support of the bill. A similar bill was introduced two years ago and through a mistaken idea of its purpose, was referred to the committee on the state university, where it was lost. Similar meetings are being held in other cities of the state and it is said that the measure will be supported by a strong lobby.

Objects of the Proposed Survey. The objects of the proposed survey are as follows:

The completion of the geological survey of the state, and especially the examination of the rocks, with reference to the occurrence of iron ores, building stones, and other valuable mineral products, and in reference to their value as material for road construction.

A study of the solids of the state. A study of the plants of the state, and especially of the forests, with reference to their cultivation and preservation.

ence to their cultivation and preservation. A study of the animal life of the state, and production of fish in the lakes and streams of the state; and a study of foods and enemies of fish. The preparation of any account of the physical, geographical and natural history of the state, in such form as to serve as manuals for the public schools, and of especial reports on subjects of economic importance, in such form as to be of direct service to the people.

The completion of the topographic map of the state begun by the United States Geological survey. This work shall be sufficiently accurate to show the character of the country, but no money shall be expended for topography unless an equivalent amount be expended for this purpose in the state by the United States government.

SOME NEWS FROM ROUND ABOUT

Stove polish, 2 cents a cake at Lowell's.

One iron 18 inch fore plane, \$1.35 at Lowell's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Cowan town of Harmony—boy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kennedy, town of Janesville—boy.

Large size corn poppers only 14 cents at Lowell's.

Nice large lemons only 15 cents a dozen at Sanborn's.

Choice large lemons only 15 cents per dozen at Sanborn's.

High school scholars will enjoy a social dance Friday evening.

Members of the Rusk Lyceum are planning on an Easter party.

A good sized shipment of bicycles has arrived in town for local dealers.

The Woodmen will enjoy a social dance tomorrow evening at their hall.

A DELEGATION from Beloit witnessed the indoor base ball game last evening.

ANOTHER wholesale fruit commission firm promises to start in business here.

MEN should be interested in Sanborn's cigar bargains.

FORTY-FIVE hands are now at work at the Barnard and Wilder tobacco warehouse.

A GAYANIZED five gallon oil can with faucet filled with the best oil, for 95 cents at Sanborn's.

WANTED—An experienced ironer in laundry. Permanent position. Enquire at Myers' Hotel office.

OVER twenty witnesses were in the city yesterday from Center, called here by a circuit court case.

ANYONE wanting a carriage any time day or night call at 218 S. Main street or telephone No. 214.

If you want any second hand store utensils like sprinklers, oil cans, etc., Lowell will sell them cheap.

PLENTY of those ten cent a dozen oranges at Sanborn's.

TEN loads of tobacco from the Henry Brace farm arrived in town this morning for delivery to buyers.

BOY WANTED—Stout and willing boy to learn trade. Address stating age and experience. J. S. P. Gazette.

TWENTY-five pounds the best granulated sugar full weight for \$1, if accompanied by order, all this week at Sanborn's.

OUR spring goods are coming, some are here now. We will tell you more about them in a few days. Richardson.

TWENTY-five pounds the best granulated sugar full weight for \$1, if accompanied by order, all this week at Sanborn's.

HARRY HICKLEY, the Beloit student, attacked by a dog will, it is said, bring suit for damages against John Nichols, owner of the dog.

If your grocer does not keep Pearl White or Vienna flour and refuses to send them to you, you can get them at the mill. J. M. Shackleton.

MRS. EMILY WILBUR will build a \$2,500 residence at 105 School street. W. Blay will do the mason work and G. P. Billings, the carpenter work.

THE Calico party to be given by the ladies of the Concordia society takes place tomorrow evening. You can secure our tickets at C. W. Wisch's or Smith's pharmacy.

THE Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold its monthly meeting in the parlors of the Baptist Church, Thursday instead of Wednesday, at three o'clock.

Don't forget this is Wednesday. Our store will be open this evening, so that any one wishing to contribute to the cause of charity can come in. Bort, Bailey & Co.

MRS. NAVILIA HAGAR received yesterday from the Covenant Mutual Life Association, through C. E. Bowles, their local representative, a draft for \$2,500 in full payment of a policy held by her late husband, Benjamin Hagar.

A good cigar, Village Belle, 50 in box, 90 cents. A choice cigar, Grand Vailor, 50 in box \$1.20. A fancy cigar, Old Judge, 50 in box, \$1.40 per box. A fancy cigar, Esperanza, 50 in box, \$1.40 per box. A fancy cigar, 50 in box, \$1.50 per box. A fancy cigar, The Witch, 50 in box, \$1.85 per box. These goods are all first class and are all bargains. Sanborn & Co.

Richelleu Quality. Almost always a trial spoonful of delicious fruit or vegetables of the Richelleu brand, means a purchase, and if you once use any of the goods, the chances are, you'll use them right along. Ask Miss Gray about the goods at our store. Sanborn & Co.

John Atkinson, a cutter in the shoe factory of Marzuff & Co., accidentally inflicted a deep wound in his left hand this morning, and Dr. Joe Whiting dressed the injury.

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"CHARITY CLERKS" HAD A BIG TRADE

POOR WILL GET A SUBSTANTIAL BENEFIT.

Many Personal Friends of the Salesladies Patronized Bort, Bailey & Company's Store, and Farmers Came To Town Early—The Profit Likely To Exceed Expectations.

The charity sale today at the dry goods store of Bort, Bailey & Company, was all that could be expected. In the interests of sweet charity thirty-three ladies acted the part of clerks today and did all in their power to make the plan a financial success. In this respect they succeeded, but as for the professional part of it, well, some of them would not quite fill the bill, for day-in-and-day-out service. Some had "that tired feeling," early in the day, while others thought it was "just fun." During the early part of the morning many farmers arrived in town to do their shopping before the city people were astir. Throughout the afternoon the clerks were kept on the go, and many of them had their personal friends for customers.

W. H. Greenman said this morning that he thought the days receipts would be more than was expected under the circumstances.

The clerking force was composed of:

Mrs. Harry Carter, William Ruger, Jr., J. J. Hall, R. H. Barlow, Misses—Jennie Rowe, M. M. Meyer, Nellie Leary, Mabel Jackson, Mattie Crowley, Emma Kueck, Alice Shearer, Sarah Wilson, M. M. Bear, Ida Lundie, Bertha Wiseloh, Jennie Baker.

W. H. Judd, Henry Edwards, S. M. Smith, O. H. Brand.

Mary Snyder, Lizzie Berger, Marie Kniff, Mae Stevens, Monica Gagan, Agnes Shumway, Bessie Ford, M. L. Chittenden, Cora Sutherland, Elizabeth Norcross, Mary Paulson, Esther Kaempfelein, Maud McDonald.

THE LOCAL WOODMEN INTERESTED

Fight For the Head Office, the Result of Changes Ordered

Members of Florence Camp No. 336, Modern Woodmen of America are much interested in a recent decision rendered by the appellate court of the second district of Illinois at Ottawa. The ruling affirms the decision of the lower courts in Whiteside county dissolving the injunction under which the head offices have been retained at Fulton, Ill., despite the action of the order, twice taken through its head camp, to move its headquarters to Rock Island. The matter has been in the courts since 1892 and as told in dispatches the warring factions met in a bloody fight yesterday.

CAPTAIN PLINY NO CROSS SPOKE

Took Part In The G. A. R. Camp Fire At Edgerton.

Capt. Pliny Norcross spoke to an audience of seven hundred people last evening at Edgerton and F. E. Pell-nut also of this city took an important part in the program. The event was a camp fire given by the Grand Army Post and was one of the largest in the history of the Edgerton post. Colonel Gray of Madison was also in attendance.

HANSON FURNITURE CO. MEETS

The Directors Say That Business is Now Picking Up

The directors of the Hanson Furniture company held a business meeting last evening. John G. Rexford who has acted as treasurer and director has resigned on account of other business. W. F. Carle was elected treasurer and H. V. Trafton was made a director. The largest business in three years was done last week.

ARE HOME FROM O. E. S. MEETING

The Janesville Party Returned From Milwaukee Last Night.

Local members of the Eastern Star lodge, who have been attending the state meeting at Milwaukee, returned last evening. The party included Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burroughs; Mesdames C. A. Sanborn, C. Hayer; Misses Jessie Sherwood, Minnie Burroughs and George Bennett.

The Charity Sale

Our store has been filled all day with a busy crowd of customers and salesladies and a feeling of charity seemed to prevail. The opportunity for helping the needy poor was afforded every one without any inconvenience and the giving aid in this manner could not be felt by any person. Our store will be open this evening so that if you have any dry good needs to fill you can accomplish a double purpose. Bort, Bailey & Co.

About Shoe Reliability

You perhaps don't stop to think when you are buying a pair of shoes, that if they are not of good stock and of good make and to be perfectly relied upon they won't be at all satisfactory. The time one thinks of those things is when the shoes show evidence of poor workmanship, etc. One idea we have always tried to convey is that our shoes are always of the best makes money can buy. We never carry a line if it proves unsatisfactory even though there might be more profit in it for us than in some others. Our name has been the emblem of the shoe selling for years and will so continue. Richardson's.

John Atkinson, a cutter in the shoe factory of Marzuff & Co., accidentally inflicted a deep wound in his left hand this morning, and Dr. Joe Whiting dressed the injury.

THE PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO

M. SULLIVAN was in Darlington.

Mrs. W. P. SAYLES spent the day in Beloit.

W. I. DODGE was down today from Madison.

W. M. PENNING was in Green Bay yesterday.

Mrs. T. W. RUGGLES spent yesterday in Chicago.

ATTORNEY J. W. BATES was here from Beloit.

JOHN BARLASS spent yesterday in the Line City.

JOSEPH CONNORS, who has been dangerously ill, was able to be about the house yesterday.

FRANK SANNER visited friends in Chicago yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Burnett are moving to Chicago.

BENJAMIN RENFORD is contemplating a trip to Europe.

Miss Rosa ROCK of New Glarus spent the day in town.

F. S. BAINES is riding for tobacco near Stoughton.

E. P. WIXOM was in Edgerton today shipping his stock.

A. J. WEIL of Cincinnati, is in the local tobacco market.

A. W. ALLISON returned last evening from a trip into Iowa.

W. P. STILES and H. S. Stevens were in from Footville.

C. B. MARSH, of Fort Atkinson, spent the day in town.

REV. JOHN J. LUGG now of Footville spent yesterday in town.

HENRY GAGAN is home from a business trip through the west.

Mr. and Mrs. Dell Bullard of Evansville, spent the day in town.

H. E. Dow of Plymouth paid a visit last evening to local relatives.

F. S. WINSLOW returned last evening from a business trip to Chicago.

Mrs. Cynthia Rexford left this morning for a visit in Milwaukee.

S. L. SHELTON will be in attendance at the "Junior prom" in Madison.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wheelock have returned to their home in Rockford.

JUDGE John R. Bennett will leave tomorrow for Jefferson, to hold court.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Moulton and son left this noon on a trip to Florida.

MICHAEL DOUGHERTY is talking insurance this week to Green Bay citizens.

LOUIS E. REPLOGH, of Los Angeles, Cal. was registered today at the Hotel Myers.

FRED J. TUCKER who has been dangerously ill in Chicago, is much improved.

CHARLES T. WILCOX has left on an extended visit to the principal cities of the east.

F. H. GREENE is in Des Moines in the interest of the Janesville Machine company.

MISS ALICE TAYLOR, who has been visiting in town returned to Madison this morning.

Mrs. FRANK SCOVILLE, of Evansville, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Hayer.

GEORGE S. STUART is now located in Kankana as foreman of the North-western shops.

GEORGE H. RUMRELL was in Evansville today shipping two cars of tobacco eastward.

ALFRED THOMAS, Manager Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois is at the Myrs House.

W. T. POMEROY, of the Edgerton last firm of Pomeroy & Pelton's visited local dealers today.

WILLIAM H. WARNER left last evening for Mud Mineral Springs for the benefit of his health.

DAN CHARRA returned to Milwaukee today, after spending a week at his home in this city.

SELDEN MOSELEY has been added to the force at the factory of the Janesville Clothing Company.

WALTER S. FIFIELD will be numbered among the dancers at the coming "Junior Prom" at Madison.

W. C. PORTER, who has been attending the school of telegraphy has left for his home in Pittsburg, Penn.

MISS MAE PUTNAM left last evening for Haverhill, Mass., where she will spend the winter with relatives.

F. W. HOARD and H. H. Curtiss, of Fort Atkinson, were in town last evening on their way to Ottumwa.

SHERIFF C. C. BENNETT of Darlington, was in town today, with two prisoners, being on their way to Wau-pun.

Mrs. CHARLES HENNING and son, Kent, of Rockford, who have been visiting in the city returned home today.

Mrs. E. E. FISHER of Pontiac, Ill., will be the guest for a few weeks, of her sister, Mrs. E. J. Owen, 107 Linn street.

R. J. and C. W. Bennett of Chicago, who are to lecture at the Y. M. C. A. building tonight, arrived in town on the noon train.

E. J. OWEN has gone to Chicago to meet his son Ellsworth, who returns much improved in health, after a nine months' stay in a warmer climate.

Dr. E. F. Woods was called to Milton Junction this forenoon in consultation with Dr. Maxson, over the case of Willis Caskley, who is in a critical condition.

BURLINGTON PEOPLE HELP US.

Big Box of Clothing sent to the Janesville Poor.

A sixty pound box filled with clothing has arrived in the city for the Associated Charities. It is the gift of the citizens of Burlington to the poor of this city.

SHE TRIED TO SHOOT JUSTICE OF PEACE

SHOPIERE WOMAN OUT AFTER BLOOD.

Village Gossip Led Her To Take a Self-Acting Revolver in Hand, and Go Gunning For Some of the Neighbors—Complaint Deferred a Few Days.

ShoPIERE in a tumult over an attempted shooting.

A justice of the peace and a doctor are involved, according to the stories that reached District Attorney W. A. Jackson today.

The justice stood in front of a store with a friend last night, when the doctor's wife came up to him with a revolver in hand.

"What have you said about me and my husband?" she asked.

There was a brief colloquy and the angry woman held out her pistol and said:

"I have come to kill. I am desperate."

She pressed the trigger several times but the weapon was doubled action and the hammer was raised only part way each time. Before she could fire she was disarmed.

The justice hurried away bearing the revolver but says he was set upon by the doctor and two of the doctors sons and roughly handled.

District Attorney Jackson deprecated haste in filing a complaint and no action is expected before next week.

Neighborhood gossip is held responsible for the affair.

A DEBATING CLUB ORGANIZED

Trades Unions to Discuss Subjects of Interest to Them

Members of the local trades unions have organized a debating society, and will hold regular meetings to discuss subjects of interest to the members. The first meeting will be held on Monday evening, March 1, when the subject "Is the Church For or Against Organized Labor?" will be talked over. All the local ministers will be invited to take part, the committee now being busy extending the invitations. S. far Rev. H. W. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Halsey, Rev. E. H. Pence, Rev. A. H. Harrington, Rev. R. J. Roche and Rev. V. E. Southworth have accepted.

GROCERY STORE IN KENT BLOCK

F. S. Winslow Will Be the Manager, and A. C. Kent Is Interested.

The large store in the new Kent block at the corner of Main and Court streets, is to be occupied as a grocery store. F. S. Winslow is to be the manager, and A. C. Kent is financially interested in the venture. They expect to open within the next two weeks.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW

Effie Dennison Hart.

Effie Dennison Hart, daughter of Edwin Hart of Riverside California, and niece of Mrs. Cyrus Miner, and Miss Louise Hart, of this city, died at her home, February 11.

Sugar is Down at Sanborn's.

Its up in price according to the markets but 25 lbs goes for \$1 when accompanied with other orders. Sanborn is after your cash business and is going to get it. Quality always dependable on every thing which we have in our store. Sanborn & Co.

GREAT SUCCESS

This Muslin Underwear Special

We will continue it a few days more.

Night Dresses.

Trunk yoke, \$1.43

Empire cut, \$1.45

Trunk yoke, \$1.45

Empire cut, \$1.45

Trunk yoke, \$1.45

Empire cut, \$1.45

Trunk yoke, \$1.45

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Trunk yoke, \$1.45

Empire cut, \$1.45

"RES ANGSTA DOMI."

Hand facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus
obstat res angusta domi.—Juvenal.

Although, since Babel's impious crime,
The investigation of first causes
Has occupied a deal of time,
And must until this planet pauses,
In all the quaint computing schemes
Of metaphysics I could mention,
The "res angusta domi" seems
To meet with less than due attention.

Strephon, my friend, a youth of parts,
Who daily scribbles for his dinner,
Ventured to rhyme of "hearts" and "darts"
And such stale copy to Corinna.
Her father fumed, her brother swore,
Her portly mother murmured, "O my!"
The hunky kicked him through the door,
And all for "res angusta domi."

Poor Strephon's case in some such way
I would explain and several others
Where chill December married May
And men eloped with their grandmothers,
Where peers were seen behind a cab,
And love through open windows flying,
Where honor ceased to feel a stab
And age was left alone in dying.

Girls have I known whose charms compared
With Helen's, girls as histrionic
As Siddons, Terry, Bernhardt, Baird
(Believe me, this is not ironic).
They were not fat upon their art,
Nor famous. If you want to know why—
They can't afford to "dress the part."
Again "res angusta domi."

This law of nature will explain
Why Delia's driven to discuss it
If she shall cringe through mire and rain,
Or treat herself and boldly kiss it;
Why dukes from Liverpool embark
To seek some nasal talking spinster,
Why demagogues go to the park
And Irish patriots to Westminster.

Perhaps you think from choice I spend
My powers in writing down to noodies.
Sooner, believe me, would I bend
My mighty mind to teaching poodles.
Oh, rich in faith, but poor in brains,
I'd see the editors at Tomi
And all their henchmen hung in chains
But for the "res angusta domi."
—St. James Gazette.

A TREASURE SAVED.

We sat in the little frontier hotel at Pine Ridge agency that stormy December night in 1890. There were a number of us—all newspaper correspondents—and a few interpreters, officers and reservation employees. The days previous had been full of excitement, for the Brule and Ogalalla Sioux were engaged in the ghost dance or messiah craze. About the agency General Miles had grouped some 1,500 troops. Beyond their white tents clustered the dingy tepees of the Indians, some 800 of them.

We greatly enjoyed those evenings in the hotel. They brought back to memory pictures of the old west—staging, buffalo hunting, Indian fighting. And what a fund of information the scouts, interpreters and "old timers" poured into our willing ears! Each one could have talked all night and yet left the narration of his experiences unfinished then. We were especially interested in the singular career of B. He had left a home in Connecticut, and after varied experiences in Iowa and Nebraska joined a company of miners, and with them entered the new mining camp of Deadwood. He was then but 17 years old. That same winter he carried the first mail out of Deadwood to the Missouri river.

B. joined our circle while a scout was relating some experiences with stage robbers in the early seventies and immediately entered into the conversation. "So far as I know, the smoothest trick, prompted by a desire to save money, ever played upon stage robbers occurred near Miles City in 1879. A load of passengers was almost within sight of the town. They had been traveling all day and were worn out, for the roads were awful bad in those days, and all coaches bounced and swayed very much. Having come near their journey's end, they were congratulating themselves. Hold ups had been frequent. Two heavily armed messengers accompanied each coach, with orders to fire on any person acting suspiciously.

"Dear me," said an elderly man near the door, "I'm glad we are safe. I have about \$500, and if I lost it I don't know where I could get more."

"I can get plenty of money," said a traveling salesman, "but the loss of what I have would put me to much trouble out here among strangers."

"Two miners and a prospector, each with large rolls, expressed their satisfaction at passing dangerous points safely. The next speaker was a little old woman, kind and motherly in her ways.

"My boy has started a restaurant in town and is doing well. He wanted me to come and help, so here I am, goodness knows far enough away from dear old Ohio. I thought he would need his mother, for these mining towns are wild, I hear, and full of temptations. I have only got \$200. It's all the cash I have in the world. Fearing robbers, I have put it in a place where no one would think of looking. You cannot guess where?" Of course the guesses were all wrong.

"Well, I have four \$50 bills against the sole of my foot inside my left shoe."

"Capital!" said the elderly gentleman. "No one would ever think of looking for money in your shoes." In a far corner at the front sat a small, slender, black haired man. He kept between his feet a little black valise. No one spoke to him during the journey, and he made no sound save occasionally to cough in a peculiar manner. Some of the passengers thought him to be a consumptive. Even when general good fellowship prevailed he took no part in the conversation. Making bold, the old lady said:

"And you—what would you do if you were held up?"

"A hollow cough and a shrug of the shoulders was all his reply.

"What a mean fellow!" thought the old gentleman. "This instant the coach lurched violently to one side, and bang, bang, bang! came the sudden reports of guns. One messenger was shot, the other compelled to throw up his hands before time for resistance, and consternation and terror prevailed within the coach.

"Lord, Lord!" prayed the elderly man.

"Oh, dear, oh, dear!" cried the woman.

"Hurry up here; get out!" and one

of the robbers held the door open with his left hand, while he covered the passengers with the revolver in his right. Of course they all fled out and were stood up in a row. There was much trembling on the part of the men, and the poor old woman wept audibly. It only took a few moments to go through the pockets of the line and to investigate the messenger's small safe. Probably the road agents would have taken to the hills at this moment had not one of them beheld the frail figure within the coach.

"Hold on, boys! Here's one we forgot," and he started in with an oath to drag forth the consumptive. As he entered a most plaintive, cough interrupted voice greeted him, and, tough as he was, he paused.

"Please don't make me get out. I am very sick. I will die, I know. If you will only let me be, I will tell you where you can get \$200 which you have overlooked. I have no money, but I know where the \$200 is." The robbers outside, having heard the shrill, penetrating voice, glanced at each other. The leader called out to his fellow within the coach: "All right, Bill, find out where them \$200 is and let the pore devil alone. We got to be skipping out."

"The piping voice took courage. 'Gentlemen, if you will ask that old lady to remove her left shoe, you will find the money.'

"The men began to mutter and scowl. The drummer found courage enough to say it was a shame to rob an old woman of her last dollar, and no one but the most depraved sort of a road agent would be guilty of such an act. The leader walked up to the drummer, slapped his face and tickled the end of his nose with the muzzle of his six shooter. The drummer discreetly held his tongue until the thieves were gone.

"It was with sighs and sobs that the old lady seated herself on the ground, took the shoe from that fat foot and handed up her last dollar. In a twinkling it was pocketed, and the outlaws jumped for their horses and were gone.

"What a hubbub broke out when the people found themselves alone once more! With one accord they assailed the man within the coach.

"Oh, you villain, you wretch, to tell them of my money!" cried the woman as she shook him by the shoulders. The drummer entered at this moment. He had been talking to the other men of the party in low tones.

"Just step out, madam. We want to talk with him," he said. She obeyed, and several entered. It was noticed that the driver had his reins in his hands, and one end of them looked suspiciously like a noose.

"You d—d rascal," said the driver, "to have deliberately given this woman's money over to those outlaws! We'll make short shift of you," and he threw the noose over the man's head. There was a desperate struggle for a moment, and then the noose fell down, clean cut through. It was seen that the little man had a bowie in his hand. He spoke in a different voice this time.

"For God's sake don't bother me here. You can hang me at Miles City as well as here. It's only a little while. I shall not escape. When we get there, I will have something to tell you which will explain my action. A man always has a right to have a fair hearing before he is hung, and I claim that privilege."

"Well, we can watch him that far," said the drummer. "We can hang him there as well as here."

"Some one helped the driver with the body of the messenger, and the coach started for town. The drummer, the miner and several others watched the little man intently, but he made no movement, nor did he speak until the coach lumbered up in front of the post-office and hotel. Then he said in a quiet voice:

"I am Tom — (one of the famous men of the Black Hills), and I have \$40,000 in this grip. The only way to save it was by telling the robbers of the old woman's money. I am glad to return it to her and a stake extra for the worry I caused her. As for the rest of you, I have nothing to do with your losses. We all ran the same risk. I wish you good evening," and he stepped quickly from his seat to the door and into the street, dropping a bundle of bills into the lady's lap as he passed."

And after lighting his pipe our story teller passed out into the night and wended his way to his humble abode. —New York Tribune.

New Danger in Dogs.

The story is told in La Medicine Moderne of a seamstress who was in the habit of allowing her dog to lick her face. She was attacked one day with a severe inflammation of the right eye. Oculists were consulted, but their treatment was unsuccessful, and owing to the fact that inflammation of the left eye was beginning the right eye was cut out. In it was found a tape-worm, which the dog had probably picked up while licking some less pleasing object than his mistress's face. The danger of the transmission of parasites by dogs who are well known to be indiscriminate in choosing objects for the exercise of their tongues, to the hands and faces of their masters, would seem to be a great one. It is remarkable that accidents of the kind related happen as rarely as they do.

To Relieve Croup.

The following is a quick and simple remedy for the relief of croupy children: Place the child in a hot bath or apply a sponge (moistened with hot water) to the throat. If these measures

New Washington and Baltimore Line.

The Monon Route has established a new through sleeping car line between Washington and Baltimore, via Cincinnati, by the C. & O., B. & O. S. W. and B. & O. Rys. The sleeper is ready for occupancy in Dearborn Station at 9:30 P. M. and leaves at 2:45 A. M. daily, arriving at Washington at 6:47 and Baltimore 7:55 A. M. the following morning. This schedule will be in effect Jan. 24th. As the sleeper goes through without change and the hours of leaving and arriving are most convenient, this will prove altogether the most comfortable, as well as the most picturesque route to the national capital. City Ticket Office, 222 Clark St., Chicago. Depot, Dearborn Station, Chicago.

can give a teaspoonful of the syrup of ipecac in which mix a teaspoonful of powdered alum. Repeat the dose in a half-hour if needed.

Murders and Burglaries.

While Paris policemen arrest 267 murderers or would-be murderers a year on the average to 18 caught by the London constables, they have only 979 burglaries to deal with annually, to London's 2,625.

I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One case has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold or children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.—Geo. E. WELFF, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fernandina, Fla. Sold at C. D. Stevens' pharmacy, corner Main and Milwaukee.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericktown, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its constant use cured him. For sale at C. D. Stevens' pharmacy, corner Main and Milwaukee.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale at C. D. Stevens' pharmacy, corner Main and Milwaukee.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Rebecca W. Ward, Plaintiff, vs. The Spring Brook Improvement Company, George L. Carrington, Sarah H. Carrington, George J. Hitchcock and James H. Hall, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action at a regular term of the circuit court for Rock county, Wisconsin, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1896, in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the postoffice in the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1897, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described lands and premises in and by said judgment of foreclosure directed to be sold, situated in the city of Janesville, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), eight (8), ten (10), twelve (12), four (4), one hundred twenty seven (127), two hundred twenty five (225), two hundred thirty two (232), all being in Spring Brook addition to Janesville, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, all of said lots being in the city of Janesville, County of Rock and state of Wisconsin, together with the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay said judgment and costs and costs of sale.

Dated, Feb. 2, 1897.

THE J. L. ACHESON, Sheriff of Rock Co., Wis.

SUTHERLAND & NOLAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, P. O. Address, Janesville, Rock Co., Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

S. A. Hultihen, Plaintiff, vs. John S. Acker and Chester M. Lawton, H. J. Marble, Harry G. Carter and Geo. McKey, Defendants.

For want of and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1895, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the city of Janesville, in said Rock county, in front of and at the lower entrance of the court house on Saturday, February 27th, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described premises lying and being in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, with the privileges and appurtenances therein to the same being, to-wit:

Lot number one (1) of McKey's addition to Janesville, according to the plat of the same recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county. Dated Jan. 13th, A. D. 1897.

THED. L. ACHESON, Sheriff of Rock County, Wisconsin.

Roger & Norcross, attorneys for plaintiff, Janesville, Wis.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—STATE OF WISCONSIN—County Court for Rock County.

In probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular September term of the County Court, to be held in and for said county, at the Court House, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the first Tuesday, of Sept. A. D. 1897, being Sept. 7, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m. the following matters will be heard, considered and adjusted.

All claims against William Eller, late of the city of Janesville, in said county, deceased.

All such claims must be presented for allowance to said court, at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on or before the 5th day of July, A. D. 1897, or be barred. Dated Jan. 5, 1897.

By the Court:

JOHN W. SALE, County Judge.

H. McElroy, attorney, Janesville, Wis.

'Williams' Kidney Pills.

Have you neglected your kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your kidneys and bladder? Have you pains in the loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent desire to pass urine? Williams' Kidney Pills will impart new life to the diseased organs tone up the system, and make a new man of you, Sam'l. Free. By mail 50 cents per box. WILLIAMS' PUFF CO., Prop's Cleveland, For sale by Geo. E. King & Co. druggists.

CATARRH

is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. For your Protection we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.

It is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals and protects the membrane, restores the senses of taste and smell. 50c. at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those who transact from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE A. RICHARDSON SHOE CO.

Why Pay More Than \$2.50

For SHOES, gentlemen? You want a Shoe to wear every day. No use to wear the more expensive ones for every-day business when you can buy so good a Shoe for \$2.50. These Shoes make splendid workmen's footwear---elegant calf stock, splendidly made, and in either lace or congress.

We Have an Assortment of \$2.50 Shoes

that would be a compliment to any city stock. We have many calls for Shoes of this price, therefore the reason for so good an assortment.

You Can Have Them For \$2.50.

in round, pointed or square toes. They are worth \$3.50 but you can take them along at \$2.50.

The Celebrated J. B. Lewis Wear Resisters

are included in these \$2.50 Shoes. Most everybody knows of their sterling wearing worth. Do you?

Medium priced Shoes from \$1.50 to \$3.00 for men, women and children we are strong on, but say, that \$2.50 Shoe for men is a corker. Large invoice just received.

THE A. RICHARDSON SHOE CO.

C. O. D. Shoe Dealers.

We've Got Some

NEW IDEAS

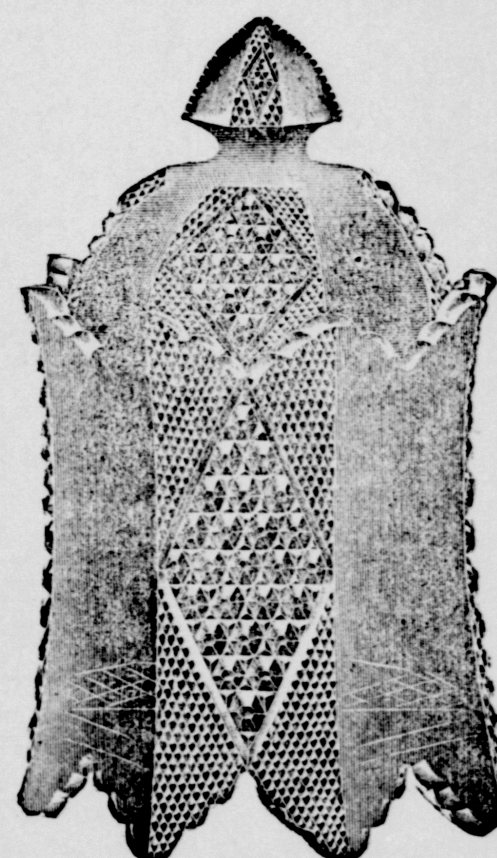
Let us put them in your Printing

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

Warned by Smell of Smoke...

The many fires of late have made people think about their insurance—the companies in which it is written, and the amount covered. The good business man does not forget that his property may go next. He does not expose himself to a crippling loss.

Loans placed on real estate HAYNER & BEERS. Room 10 Jackman block.



New spring goods are now coming in at Wheelock's. One of the prettiest things in table glassware is the "Carmen" pattern; very handsome and inexpensive. Many other new things are coming.

The Perfume of Violets
The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder.

3 and 5
W. Milwaukee St.
On the Bridge.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

3 and 5
W. Milwaukee St.
On the Bridge.

SOLE AGENTS IN THIS CITY FOR

The - Reliable - Butterick - Patterns

In the world of fashion Butterick Patterns lead; all others follow.

Butterick Patterns and Butterick Publications

are so far ahead of all other kinds that they are copied as closely as possible by all others. The facts in regard to the Butterick Publishing Co. are that they are the most powerful publishing company in the world. They have in their employ the best talent to be obtained in France, Germany, England and America. In each of the named foreign countries their system of obtaining the newest designs, the coming styles, the correct patterns, have made them famous throughout the world. Butterick Patterns stand, in whatever land you may find them, the synonym of **reliability** and **correctness**.

Their Publications are Essentially Practical

and common sense, in every respect. They get the best ideas of new patterns from the great French and German designers. They boil these ideas down and serve them to the ladies of America in the very plainest terms. You can take a Butterick pattern, read the directions for use and you can easily understand what is meant and can easily do it. The common understanding about Butterick patterns is that when you make a garment from one of them the garment is right.

We carry a complete assortment. All Butterick publications are for sale by us. We take yearly subscriptions for De-lineator and other publications. Come to us for the Reliable Butterick Patterns, the best in the world.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

POSSESSES A "BUG BIBLE."

The Only One in America—Other Three Owned in England.

James Vincent, Sr., of Labor, Iowa, owns the only copy of the "Bug bible" in the United States, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. So he writes to Librarian Stevenson of the Allegheny Carnegie library. There is no direct offer of sale, but a suggestion that it should be in some public library. Mr. Vincent says the bible was brought to this country in 1848 and that it is one of the only four copies extant, the remaining three being in English collections. He says it bears date of 1549 and has the introductions to the queer translation of a word duction by Miles Coverdale. His allusion which has given this bible the name "Bug" is correct, and if he states the date accurately it is a more the "Bug bible." In the fifth verse of the ninety-first psalm the reading is: "Thou shalt not need to be afraid for any bugges by night," whereas the authorized version has "terror" for "bugges"—possibly a word akin with bogle and not an old English plural of bug. Then Mr. Vincent alludes to this curious note of the editor to the third chapter of the first epistle of St. Peter, where the text alludes to the wife, Sara: "And if she be not obedient and helpful unto him (he) endeavoreth to beat the fear of God into her head, that thereby she may be compelled to learn her duty and to do it." Such were sixteenth century ideas of disciplining a wife. Mr. Stevenson says he has no fund available for the purchase of rare editions of the bible, for if once begun an approach to even a fine collection would entail a large expenditure. The "Bug bible" has its much better known companions, all named from typographical errors, as the "Vinegar bible," which calls the parable of the vineyard that of the "vinegar"; the "Placemaker's bible," which contains the spoils doctrine by making placemakers, and not peacemakers, blessed, and not least of all, the "Wicked bible," which leaves "not" out of the seventh commandment. In 1877 there was held in South Kensington, England, the Caxton memorial celebration in honor of the 400th anniversary of Caxton's printing press. Part of the exhibition was devoted to bibles, and therein was a "Bug bible" of 1551. It was known as the Matthews translation, a pseudonym for John Daniel, and the text was that of Coverdale, the first translator of the complete bible into English from the "Douché and Latin." But the bug error is also in the Matthews edition of 1549. It was in these days when the common people dared not possess a bible and William Lyndale was strangled to death. But what this Caxton exhibition solved was what as a literary mystery had elicited inquiry for three centuries: Where was the Coverdale translation printed? It was settled to be Antwerp, Belgium, and curiously enough, that is where Mr. Vincent's bible was printed.

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Fine Kid Shoes, Nos. 2½, 3, 3½, 4; original price \$3.00; different style toes..... **\$1.00**

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Sugar and Butter Dishes that retailed at 30c, now.....	15c	1 Octagon Counter and Show Case; cost \$100.	20.00
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3 lb can Trilby Peaches, 10c; dozen,	1 15
3 lb can Aqua Fruta California Peaches, 13c; doz.,	1 40
3 lb can King Boman Apricots, 10c; dozen,	1 10
Fancy can Figs.	20c
2 lb. can Lima Beans, 10c; fine stock, 3 cans,	25c
2 lb can Stringless Beans, 10c; 3 cans, 25c; per doz.,	90c
3 lb can Sealed "Hulled Corn 10c; 3 cans,	25c
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Large can Asparagus,	35c
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Gallon cans Apples, per can,	20c
Strictly Fresh Eggs, per dozen,	15c
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12 lbs Oatmeal,	2 00
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Finest A. B. C grade Butter and Oyster Crackers, lb	5c
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